September 28, 1774. NUMB. 2588.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in Purſuance of certain Articles of Agreement, made the tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1732, between the Right Honourable Charles, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Province of Maryland, and the Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware; and of the Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing Date the 15th Day of March, Anno Domini 1750, for the ſpecific Performance and Execution of the ſaid Articles; and alſo in Purſuance of certain other Articles of Agreement, made the 4th Day of July, Anno Domini 1760, between the Right Honourable Frederick, Lord Baltimore, Son and Heir of the ſaid Charles, Lord Baltimore, and the Honourable the Proprietaries of the ſaid Province and Counties; and of one other Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing Date the 6th Day of March, 1762, for the ſpecific Performance of the ſaid laſt mentioned Articles, the ſeveral Lines mentioned and deſcribed in the ſaid Articles, and thereby finally agreed upon and ſettled, by the ſaid Parties, to be and for ever remain the Boundaries and Diviſion Lines between the ſaid Provinces and Counties, have been run by Commiſſioners, for that Purpoſe appointed and authorized by the ſaid reſpective Proprietors, and marked out in exact Conformity to the ſaid Articles, with viſible Stones, Pillars, and other Land-marks, as by the ſaid Articles and Decrees, and the Return of the ſaid Commiſſioners under their Hands and Seals, and an exact Plan or Map of the Lines ſo as aforeſaid by them run and marked, may at large appear: AND WHEREAS, in the Year 1767 a joint Petition was preferred to his preſent moſt gracious Majeſty, by the ſaid Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and the Proprietaries of the ſaid Province and Counties, reciting the above-mentioned Articles and Decrees, and ſetting forth that their Commiſſioners were then proceeding in the Work; that they the ſaid Proprietors were deſirous, as much as in them lay, to quiet the Minds of all his Majeſty's Subjects inhabiting in the lately diſputed Parts of the ſaid Provinces and Three Lower Counties, and to promote the Peace and Welfare of thoſe Parts; and in order to give a further Teſtimony of their firm Agreement, and that a final End and Period had been put to all their Conteſts and Litigations by the ſaid Agreement of 1760, they, by their ſaid Petition, moſt humbly prayed His Majeſty, that He would be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to give His Royal Allowance, Ratification and Confirmation, of the ſeveral and reſpective Articles of Agreement, and enrolled Decrees above-mentioned, and every Article, Clauſe, Matter and Thing in them, and each of them, contained, and that the ſame might be for ever eſtabliſhed between them. WHEREUPON His Majeſty, by his Order in Council, dated the Eleventh Day of *January* 1769, was pleaſed to ſignify His Royal Approbation of the ſaid Agreements and Proceedings, mentioned in the Petition of the ſaid Proprietaries. WHEREOF, as well the Proprietaries of the ſaid Provinces, as all others whom it might concern, were ordered to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly, as by the ſaid Petition and Royal Order may more at large appear. I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, to publiſh and make known all and ſingular the Premiſes to all whom it may concern, hereby requiring all Perſons, dwelling and reſiding to the Northward and Eaſtward of the Lines and Boundaries ſo as aforeſaid run and marked, under the aforeſaid Articles and Decrees, between the Province of *Maryland* and the Counties aforeſaid, and to the Northward of the ſaid Lines and Boundaries, as aforeſaid run and marked between the Provinces of *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania*, as far to the Weſtward as the Province of *Maryland* extends, to yield Obedience to the Laws of the ſaid Province and Counties, and govern themſelves according thereto. AND I DO alſo require all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Juſtice, appointed, or to be appointed, in the ſaid Province and Counties, to put in Execution the reſpective Laws thereof, againſt all Offenders within the Lines and Limits aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania *at* Philadelphia, *the Fifteenth Day of* September, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior, Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

N. B. The Land-Office is not yet open, for taking up vacant Lands in the Lower Counties, or receiving Applications for the ſame. Whenever it is thought proper to open the Office for that Purpoſe, public Notice thereof will be given.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet *(Price Four-pence)*

THE *ſingular* and *diverting Behaviour* of Doctor MARRIOT, his Majeſty's Advocate General, who was examined concerning the Religion and Laws of Quebec; and found Means, from his incomparable *Wit* and *Subtilty*, to defeat the Purpoſes, for which he was brought to the *Bar* of *Parliament*, on the 3d of June, 1774.

[With the Examination of Baron *Meſſeres*, and Mr. *Hey*, the preſent Chief Juſtice of that Province. *(Price Two-pence.)*

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 18th of September inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named James Swainey, *about 24 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, with long black hair, tied; had on a new ſuit of grey coloured coating, a jacket of home made Wilton, half-worn, with buttons on the left ſide, like Eleven-penny bitts, ſtriped linen ſhirt, black worſted ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes.---He came in the ſhip Hill, Captain Marſhall, from Londonderry, and was landed at New-Caſtle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

ROBERT KIRKWOOD.

To the New Inquiſitors General *of mens ſentiments, under the fictitious and ſpecious names of* Pacificus, Loyal Subject, Sydney, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR *command* being of ſuch a peremptory nature, when you ſay, "give us your anſwers to theſe queries with plainneſs and ſincerity, then we ſhall be at no loſs to determine, whether your publication proceeded from the weakneſs of your head, or the wickedneſs of your heart," it induces me, before I give you any anſwer, to aſk you in *plainneſs*, Who are you, that ſpeak in this high ſtrain? Who made you my examiners? Are you legally authorized to make *inquiſition* into my ſentiments? When I know this, I may then probably chuſe to give you a ſuitable anſwer; then peradventure the public may receive ſome eccleircifement reſpecting the infringement of the liberty of the preſs, lately complained of in this city; that we may no longer be ignorant from what quarter ariſe theſe late *menaces* and *threats*, denouncing "the weight of popular vengeance" to the King's peaceable ſubjects, and ſuch as diſſuade from violent meaſures. I might without taking further notice of the *coarſeneſs* of your language, and the *arbitrarineſs* of the authority you claim to know my views and ſentiments, juſtly demand of you, to ſhew your *commiſſion* for *licencing* my publications. —Am I obligated to publiſh nothing without your leave, nor expreſs any thing but what quadrates with your judgment? Muſt I aſk you what rebellion is, and never ſay any thing reſpecting it, but when you pleaſe? Is it improper to ſhew its dreadful conſequences to the people till after it is commenced, as you *wiſely* inſinuate? Do not you know, who pretend to know ſo much, "that it is too late, after the ſteed is ſtolen, to ſhut the gate"? May I not think, without your permiſſion, that rebellion is a moſt pernicious thing, and that without either vindicating or condemning every meaſure of Adminiſtration? Is it impoſſible for me to ſuppoſe the Miniſtry may be very wrong, and yet have done nothing to warrant ſuch a deſperate and pernicious undertaking as rebellion?—Was I permitted the choice of my own thoughts, and had I free liberty either to keep them ſilent, or to expreſs them, when, where, and in ſuch decent manner as I think proper, without being peremptorily *commanded* not to do the one, and *menaced* with "the weight of popular vengeance," for doing the other, I might probably anſwer you, that my ſentiments are the ſame with Mr. Addiſon's on rebellion in general, and that I republiſhed this as precautionary to the people, that they might duly conſider the conſequences before it is too late; leſt any of them ſhould be ſeduced to attempt their own ruin by ſuch inflammatory, if not worſe, publications, as declare, "it is very lawful for the people to act againſt the Governor, whenever his conduct tends to diſtreſs them"? or leſt they ſhould be deluded by the artifices of ſuch as expreſly tell them, "It is ſcarcely credible that the community would revolt from that power, which they knew to be exerted for their good; or that they would withdraw their allegiance from the Governor, who exerciſed the authority with which they had inveſted him, purely for their ſervice;" which every child in hiſtory is able to refute; and the reverſe of which you might have ſeen in the inſtance of Cataline before you, if you were not blind: * and many, that remember the two laſt unnatural rebellions in Great-Britain, are able to tell you the contrary. Were I, from the nature of your *Hudibraſtical* poſitions, diſpoſed properly to treat ſuch (I would charitably hope only) abſurd notions as you have advanced, I might create more work for the ſcurrilous ſcribblers of the times, without even attempting to make ſuch a very *judicious* application of Addiſon's obſervations as you have laid before the public by way of queries, as your act and deed! Beſides, I think it very improper (had I leiſure and ability) to explain to you the propriety or non-propriety of every meaſure that is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned the diſturbances in America, which you ſeem to demand; which indiſputably would be as ridiculous in me to attempt, as it is abſurd in you to demand it, who pretend, and would appear, to know every thing already reſpecting them, and to have ſupreme power in your hands to direct, command and ſuppreſs.

But why do I ſpend words on your abſurdities? It is Addiſon, who is not allowed to ſpeak; I was totally ſilent: 'Tis not fit that Addiſon ſhould be heard in theſe times of boaſted liberty; Tranquillus ſaid nothing; yet when Addiſon undertakes to ſpeak for him, the malice of theſe *New Inquiſitors General* appears bent againſt Tranquillus: So that when he is ſilent, they peremptorily *command* him to ſpeak, and when he ſpeaks, they threaten him with "*the weight of popular vengeance*" for ſo doing.—But it is an old ſaying, and true, "touch a galled horſe, and he will wince;" Addiſon no ſooner attempts to diſcourſe on the nature and conſequences of rebellion in general, in the mildeſt language, and without any application being made, than you immediately begin to cry out, and roar aloud above all others; as if you and your cauſe were moſt eſſentially affected: Addiſon's words were like *Ithuriel's* ſpear; "*up ſtarts* the *griſly* fiend!"—Gentlemen, I am ſorry for you, that you ſhould be the firſt thus to diſtinguiſh yourſelves as the proper objects of theſe obſervations on rebellion; I was in great hopes, nay, I really expected, there were no perſons in Pennſylvania, to whom they were juſtly applicable, before your publications appeared! they being only intended as a caution; for what has been, may be again in future time; but ſeeing it is ſo, that Addiſon's general obſervations appear ſo much to affect you and your ſituation, I ſincerely pity you; and would beg leave to adviſe you, before you go any further, "*duly to conſider what you are about*," and no longer attempt to miſlead the public, and to ſacrifice the happineſs of the people to *the weakneſs of your heads and the wickedneſs of your hearts*," by propagating and fomenting the moſt pernicious deſigns, under pompous names and ſpecious appearances; that you would ſincerely repent, aſk pardon of God, and live in peace.

TRANQUILLUS.

* *Neque ſolum illis aliena mens erat qui conſcii conjurationis fuerant; &c. Salluſt.*

Nor was this the caſe only of thoſe that were concerned in the conſpiracy; but the whole body of the common people ‡ *were deſirous of a revolution in the government, and approved of Cataline's deſign. And herein they ſeemed to act only according to their uſual temper and diſpoſition. &c.*

‡ Id eſt, Romans.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

You are requeſted to inſert the following Piece in your next Paper, by A Tradeſman of Philadelphia.

ZEALOUS for Truth, a rugged Path I chuſe,
To combat Vice, and cenſure wicked Views,
And rotten Principles; ſure not to pleaſe
The bloated Sons of Luxury and Eaſe;
Nor yet the Veterans in Mammon's Cauſe,
Slaves to their Idol's Soul-debaſing Laws,
All other Law contemning; nor the mean,
The timid, temporizing, fawning Train,
Who of the Juſt would in Eſteem be had,
Yet truckle to the enterprizing Bad;
Who would be thought true Virtue to revere,
Yet crouch to Vice in Power, with abject Fear.
Nor yet Ambition's Heroes, who prefer
The Plaudits of that Populace who err,
To their own Heart's Applauſe. Straight is the Way,
Narrow the Path, my Friend! would'ſt thou obey
Truth's honeſt Dictates, in the noble Cauſe
Of Liberty! ſecur'd by righteous Laws;
And *zealous of good Works*, aſſert the Rule,
From which to deviate marks the Knave and Fool;
That Rule, that Law, which makes Man *free indeed?*
Whence never Guile or Error can proceed.
Freedom! the brave Man's Glory and Delight,
The Chriſtian's Privilege, the Briton's Right!
Each Traytor mighty in the Name is found,
Bart'ring the Subſtance for the empty Sound:
The Jewel loſt, where is the Difference, ſay,
If Tyrants rob, or treacherous Knaves betray?
Whether the THIEF be fav'rite of the King,
Or ſculk ſecure beneath the pop'lar Wing?
Brethren! on either Side employ your Eyes,
Guard well each Hand, like honeſt Men, and wiſe:
The Sons of Miſchief may beſpeak you fair,
And when they've noos'd you in Rebellion's Snare,
"Cry havock! and let looſe the Dogs of War."
Incend'aries may ſpecious Titles claim,
And ev'n aſſume a SIDNEY's reverend Name;
Denouncing "*Pop'lar Vengeance* on *his* Head,
Who Moderation's equal Path would tread.
Lo! if th' indignant Ghoſt of Addiſon,
Provok'd, appear, with Form and Garb his own,
Warning the preſent Age 'gainſt civil Harms,
The gall'd Malignants ſtraight are up in Arms;
With captious Malice baſely miſapply,
Then 'gainſt their own falſe Phantom clamour high!
Why ſhould th' illuſtrious Sage's nervous Senſe,
At any time give honeſt Men Offence?
Suffers true Freedom's Cauſe, if we ſuppoſe
Seditious Spirits are their Country's Foes?
Though to th' unjuſt, too rigid Truth appear,
From free urg'd Truths have juſt Men aught to Fear?
To ſlaviſh Schemes of ill deſigning Men,
Ever unfriendly is th' unbyas'd Pen;
The free Enquirer hence finds hard Acceſs,
Where partial Influence awes a public Preſs;
Yet Liberty's true Friends will perſevere,
No free Man's he who dare not be ſincere;
Who dare not bring his honeſt Thoughts to Light,
Though Bullies rave and threaten dire Deſpite,
The Man who ſeeks a Conſcience to maintain
Void of Offence both toward God and Man,
Finds nearly link'd with his own Happineſs,
His Country's Honour and his Neighbour's Peace;
And ſeeking good to all his fellow Men,
Truth guides his Speech and Truth directs his Pen;
Nor from his faithful Purpoſe ſwerves aſide,
Though Parties frown, and Scorners may deride;
Though Tyrants threaten Vengeance on his Head,
Who fears his God has nought from Man to dread:
Then take it for a Rule as brief as plain,
The public Spirit ſhort of this, is vain.

A. T.

"A Foe to God was ne'er true Friend to Man;
"Some ſiniſter Intent taints all he does,
"And in his kindeſt Actions he's unkind.
"On Piety, Humanity is built,
"And, on Humanity, much Happineſs;
"And yet ſtill more on Piety itſelf.
"*Men of the World* this Doctrine ill digeſt;
"They ſmile at Piety; yet boaſt aloud
"*Good Will to Men*; nor know they ſtrive to part
"What *Nature* joins; and thus confute themſelves."

Virtue's Apology—YOUNG.

THE OWNERS of the SCHUYLKILL-POINT MEADOWS, are requeſted to attend at the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 11th of October next, between the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon, in order to chooſe Managers, and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year, according to law. WILLIAM CARSON, Treaſurer. ‡

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

From the LONDON EVENING POST.
To the ———.

SIR!

WHILST the people of this unhappy and infatuated country are ſlumbering upon the brink of deſtruction, permit me to intrude into your royal preſence the ſentiments of the laſt, and of the leaſt of your ſubjects;—a ſuperlative genius alone can remedy the impending evils, but a man of the moſt moderate capacity, if he will but open his eyes, can diſcern and purſue them through their unavoidable conſequences.

Your M——— have till now engaged your authority in the proſecution of an individual; but lately a nobler game has been ſtarted—a purſuit more honourable indeed, becauſe more dangerous—which muſt immediately lead to alienate the affections of our fellow-ſubjects; and finally, to diſmember and to ruin the Britiſh empire.

The accounts which have been given by Mr. Hutchinſon, and other intereſted Governors, are of the moſt pacific nature; and the public have been lulled into a pernicious ſecurity, by thoſe accounts being artfully diſſeminated amongſt them. They have believed, becauſe they wiſhed they might be authentic.

But a more fatal miſconception never prevailed, if extracts from the proceedings of the majority of their aſſemblies, to prohibit all commercial intercourſe with Great-Britain, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and the diſſenting colonies, are to be relied upon; if private accounts, of the moſt authentic nature, are not totally groundleſs and erroneous.

You have to contend, Sir, with a race which branched forth in the primitive and vigorous days of this country, before her ſons were debilitated by luxury and effeminacy. Sanguine and obdurate in their religious and political principles, and fired with all the fanatical enthuſiaſm of 1641, if oppreſſion makes even a wiſe man mad, what effect muſt it have upon ſpirits kindled and incited by reſentment to unite as one man againſt the Boſton port bill alone, unappriſed as yet of thoſe *deſpotic fiats*, by which the Boſtonian charters are annihilated, and Popery, with a Gallic conſtitution, eſtabliſhed at Quebec!

To thoſe who object the impoſſibility of uniting ſuch various and jarring intereſts, be it known, that deſpair has often atchieved that, where prudence has been fruſtrated; like the great painter of antiquity, whoſe deſtructive rage effected that deſcription, which his art had attempted in vain.

It will be worthy of your moſt ſerious conſideration, whether a revenue of 85,000l. per ann. is not dearly purchaſed by the diſcontent of the Coloniſts. A policy equally narrow and ſhort-ſighted effected the ruin of the Spaniſh Empire, and the famous Bankruptcy of Philip the Second of the firſt poſſeſſor of Peru and Mexico.

The Belgick Liberties were *then* thought to be as precarious as the American are now—their public intereſts as jarring—their private intereſts as much concerned in the quarrel with the preſiding country;—yet in ſpite of all thoſe difficulties, *Incerti quo fata ferant*; 'ſpite of the abilities of a Farneſe and an Alva, they triumphed over their oppreſſors, and their commonwealth, the rude and haſty effect of deſpair, has laſted to our days, founded upon no other principle but the public good, and their invariable attachment to the intereſts of their country.

If the particulars of our preſent diſpute are ſimilar to the foregoing, may they ſerve to avert the evil; if not, England ſhall have ſeen her beſt days, and we may date her deceniion, like that of Spain, from her quarrel with her colonies—if victorious, victorious over herſelf! but how unlikely the event! Thei natural and civil advantages, their climate and their conſtitution, far more perfect than our's, ſeem to promiſe them future ſway. The courſe of empire has been conſtantly tending to the Weſt; liberty muſt ever precede it, and Providence ſeems to forbid an oppreſſion which might check or fruſtrate its deſigns.

Upon the acceſſion of Philip, he found his Empire victorious and flouriſhing, his people happy and contented. His pride, and impatience of bending his dignity to the forms of a free people, ſoon however irritated his ſubjects of the Low Countries againſt him; and his attempt to levy an aſſeſſment, which their States claimed as their ſole and independant right, was the firſt apparent cauſe of diſunion between them.

And though the prudent management of the Ducheſs of Parma, the governeſs of the Low Countries, allayed theſe diſputes for a time, yet the introduction of the Inquiſition, the perſecution of the followers of Luther, and the ſeverities of Alva, ſoon after begot a war, which, after ſeventeen years continuance, ended at laſt in the entire ſeparation of ſeven of the provinces; and Philip was neceſſitated to render the other ſo as a dowry to his daughter, whom he beſtowed on the Archduke Albert, and to concede that they ſhould be independant of Spain, and ruled by a Prince of their own.

How fatally, Sir, does the ſituation of Great-Britain and America reſemble the foregoing. Like them, our diſpute has commenced with taxation; a prudent adminiſtration had, by their wiſe and wholeſome conceſſions, averted the evil for a time,—and it has ended with religion;—it remains, to make the reſemblance more compleat, to introduce the inquiſition at Quebec, and to erect Lord North's ſtatue at Boſton, in the poſture of the Duke of Alva's at Antwerp, trampling upon the expiring liberties of America.

This is all that is wanting to make theſe as unfortunate, as the declining annals of the Dæmon of the South.

If the Americans are wiſe, they muſt know how much more neceſſary they are to us, than this country to them. They muſt know that if they are unanimous, that they themſelves may preſcribe the terms of reconciliation. And what is it that ſhould prevent their ſuſpicions of the deſigns of adminiſtration? If they ſhould regard them at home, they will ſee them ſapping the freedom of election, and the liberties of the people, againſt the general election. If they ſhould regard their proceedings abroad, they will ſee the Aſiatic plunderers compounding for indemnity with Lord North, and by unlimited taxation, deſtroying and ſtarving a multitude in Bengal, more numerous than all the American Coloniſts, if the Right Reverend Orator be not miſtaken.

Let them look to Ireland, and they ſhall ſee her loyalty rewarded by a ſtanding army, increaſed in the profoundeſt peace and tranquility;—by an unlimited penſion liſt; by an enormous increaſe of taxes, to purchaſe themſelves, and to rivet their own chains—Let them ſee the apoſtacy of their Patriot, rewarded by the unmeaning ſmiles of a bowing and ſimpering Viceroy.—Let them ſee the proviſion made for the education of her youth, and the admirable example ſet up in the new ———, Mr. ———, of the moſt abandoned proſtitution and rapacity.

The conſequences of their prohibiting all intercourſe with this country, and her dependencies, are too obvious to dwell upon:—the ruin of the Weſt-India Iſlands, and the infinite diſtreſs to private and public credit:—but primarily the immediate injury to your revenue. And what is there to prevent this unanimity, when their preſent and future intereſts require it?

In this dilemma what have you to rely upon? Would you confide in the antient friends of your family?—But they have been long ſince exiled from your confidence: Upon your *new* friends, the quondam betrayers of their King and patron?—But their God is the Dæmon of Intereſt:—Upon the Great Man of this Country?—But his magnanimity has baniſhed him from the Court; and if he could condeſcend to *vilify* his abilities, by a temporary expedient to extricate the preſent contemptible Junto from their embarraſſment, they ſhall only ſerve to decorate his fall: Whereas, if he will but wait the fullneſs of time, he may once more work the ſalvation of his countrymen. If you ſhould have recourſe to the expedient of Philip, to preſerve thoſe provinces which may remain attached to you, you have one indeed of your family whom you might rely upon; but thoſe virtues of benevolence and humanity, of patriotiſm and fortitude, which have endeared him to his countrymen, have ſerved but to ſever and to eſtrange him from your affections.

In this diſemma, I ſay then, what is to be done?---the way is plain and eaſy before you---Return, Sir, return to the wiſe and confiderate counſels of your predeceſſors---thoſe councils by which the coloniſts were conſidered as brethren, and as joint co-heirs of freedom, by which they were at once ruled and attached to us, and which operated like the laws of gravitation, and were efficient in proportion to the diſtance. If not, it will become you, Sir, to wait the event with uncommon calmneſs and intrepidity.

A repreſentation like this may ſound like the voice of faction---the diſſatisfaction of your ſubjects when you paſſed to ratify the laſt arbitrary decree, as the inſults of an hired mob, and not the groans of a free people upon the cloſe of the laſt act of a *Tragedy* of Errors. Deſigning men may conſider it as an illuſion; but if it is an illuſion, it will be as prophetic as the hand writing upon the wall of the Aſſyrian monarch.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Marſham, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, July 18.

FOR ſome days paſt ſtrict ſilence has been kept on the affair of the Parliament. M. de Sartine hath, it is ſaid, received orders from above, which he hath ſent to all the Coffee-houſes, and other public places, that no perſons talk either good or bad of the public affairs; ſo that we are at a loſs what to think. We wait with great impatience for an explanation from the King on an object which ſo eſſentially intereſts the whole nation.

LONDON, *July* 23.

An abuſive fellow, under the ſignature of Sagittarius, *is continually writing againſt the Americans in the Public Ledger; upon enquiry, we find one Glover to be the wretched author of theſe pieces, and that he is taken into the pay of the Miniſtry for that purpoſe. Mr. Glover may comfort himſelf with this reflection, that the Public will give him very little credit for any thing he can do or ſay againſt the Americans. The proceedings of Government, and alſo of the Americans, have been fairly diſcuſſed; and ninety-nine in an hundred, it is verily believed, are fully convinced that the grievances of the latter are beyond the poſſibility of bearing, and that the meaſures and acts of the former are not only impolitic and aggravating to the laſt degree, but tyrannical and oppreſſive; for which it is moſt ardently hoped, and not much to be feared, the promoters of them, be they who they may, will, in due time, meet with a ſevere chaſtiſement. The part Mr. Glover is acting in this ſerious conteſt, is unworthy further notice.*

July 26. The Parliament is prorogued to the 15th of September next.

Advices from Vienna mention, that the Turkiſh Miniſter has frequent conferrences with his Imperial Majeſty, ſaid to be reſpecting an armiſtice between Ruſſia and the Porte; by a late order from his Chriſtian Majeſty, furniſhing the Corſicans with ſtores of any kind is made puniſhable with death; and all the foreign miniſters at the Court of Verſailles are given to underſtand this edict will be put in execution;——there are a great number of counterfeit guineas now current in this Kingdom; they are a little larger in circumference than the true ones, rather thicker, and may be diſcovered by nice obſervation.

July 30, John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, 'tis ſaid will be elected for Middleſex, at the enſuing general Election;—General Ganſell, of the 55th regiment, died at his apartments in the Fleet Priſon yeſterday;—His Majeſty will beſtow the two vacant red ribbons on General Howard, and Colonel Blaquiere, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;—'tis reported that Colonel Taylor will be promoted to the 55th regiment, in the room of General Ganſell.

Auguſt 2. A Spaniſh fleet of 6 men of war, and 8000 troops, are preparing to ſail from Seville, in Spain, for the Weſt-Indies.

The Spaniſh and Dutch fleets, it is ſaid, have orders to bombard the city of Algiers in conjunction, unleſs the Dey agrees on reaſonable conditions.

It is now generally believed, that as ſoon as the preſent Eaſt-India charter expires, the trade to that country will be laid open, and the territorial revenues be appropriated to the exigencies of the ſtate.

Adminiſtration are determined to put the exportation of proviſions from Ireland to the foreign colonies in the Weſt-Indies, under ſome reſtrictions.

Many people marvel at the ſilence of Mr. Wilkes upon the American affairs, while the whole world revere the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, for his ſpirit and orthodox doctrine. A few ſuch Biſhops might ſave church and ſtate.

Orders are ſent to the Tower for forty tons of halfpence and farthings to be ſtruck off immediately, for exportation to New-York, Boſton and Philadelphia, where copper currency is very much wanted.

The Hope, Howard, from London for Maryland, is on ſhore at Dungeneſs; but it is hoped that her cargoe will be ſaved.

Lord Howe is encamped with the light infantry companies of the whole army on this eſtabliſhment, which are formed into a Brigade, and ſhould there be occaſion for their ſervice, will be embarked to reinforce General Gage.

In conſequence of the diſpute between our Court and the Dey of Algiers, the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for two 50 gun ſhips to convey the traders from Leghorn to Cape St. Vincent's.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of Trade for a new regulation in ſome branches of the Cuſtom-houſe duties, which is now under conſideration.

Letters from Copenhagen mention, that the King of Denmark has forbid the importation of foreign woollen cloths into any part of his dominions, the manufactories in that kingdom being now ſufficient to ſupply them.

When King George the Firſt, his preſent Majeſty's great grandfather, came to the throne of theſe kingdoms, at the firſt privy council which was held after his arrival in England, when ſome particular meaſures were recommended, he conſtantly aſked if it was according to conſtitution and law of the land, adding "I came here on purpoſe to preſerve the people's rights, not to invade them; and ſcorn to enjoy a crown by the violation of my oath, or the diminution of my honour."

Auguſt 3. Laſt week the Hibernia, Jefferſon, arrived at Dublin from Parkgate, with a valuable cargoe of merchandize, and 50,000 new guineas, which were immediately eſcorted under a ſtrong guard, and lodged in his Majeſty's Treaſury at Dublin.

On Saturday a large quantity of heavy cannon was ſhipped at Woolwich for his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

The popular liſt of Members of this City at the enſuing General Election is now ſaid to be Meſſrs. Bull, Sawbridge, Oliver, and Hayley.

There is a report that ſome diſputes are likely to happen between the Courts of London and Madrid.

We hear from Dantzic, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has laid a new tax on all the corn-mills in that country, which has cauſed much diſturbance.

BOSTON, September 15.

The following is Governor GAGE's anſwer to the Suffolk addreſs.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOPED the aſſurances I gave the Selectmen of Boſton on the ſubject you now addreſs me, had been ſatisfactory to every body. I cannot poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and the country; it is my duty and intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with my duty and intent, to form the ſtrange ſcheme you are pleaſed to ſuggeſt of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies; nor have I made it eaſier to effect this, than what nature has made it. You mention the ſoldiers inſulting, beating, and abuſing paſſengers as a common thing; an inſtance, perhaps, may be given of the bad behaviour of ſome diſorderly ſoldiers; but I muſt appeal to the inhabitants of both town and country, for their general good behaviour, from their firſt arrival to this town.

I would aſk what occaſion there is for ſuch numbers going armed in and out of the town, and through the country, in an hoſtile manner? Or why were the guns removed privately in the night from the battery at Charleſtown.

The refuſing ſubmiſſion to the late acts of Parliament, I find general throughout the province, and I ſhall lay the ſame before his Majeſty."

Sept. 19. The Committee of the Delegates on receiving the above anſwer, met together and having carefully peruſed the ſame, were unanimouſly of opinion, that his Excellency's anſwer could not be deemed ſatisfactory to the county. And further, that his Excellency in his reply had been pleaſed to propoſe ſeveral queſtions, which, if unanſwered by the Committee, would leave on the minds of perſons, not fully acquainted with the ſtate of facts, ſome very diſagreeable impreſſions concerning the conduct and behaviour of the people in this county and province. And the following addreſs was unanimouſly voted to his Excellency.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE anſwer you have been pleaſed to favour us with to the addreſs of this day preſented to you, gives us ſatisfaction, ſo far as it relates to your own intentions; and we thank your Excellency for the declaration which you have made, that it is your duty and intereſt to encourage an intercourſe between town and country; and we intreat your indulgence while we modeſtly reply to the queſtions propoſed in your anſwer. Your Excellency is too well acquainted with the human heart, not to be ſenſible that it is natural for the people to be ſoured by oppreſſion, and jealous for their perſonal ſecurity, when their exertions for the preſervation of their rights are conſtrued into treaſon and rebellion. Our liberties are invaded by acts of the Britiſh Parliament, troops are ſent to enforce thoſe acts. They are now erecting fortifications at the entrance of the town of Boſton; upon the compleating thoſe, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton will be in the power of a ſoldiery, who muſt implicitly obey the orders of an adminiſtration, who have hitherto evinced no ſingular regard to the liberties of America. The town is already greatly impoveriſhed and diſtreſſed by the operation of the barbarous port bill. Your Excellency, we are perſuaded, from principles of humanity, would refuſe to be an actor in the tragical ſcene that muſt enſue upon ſhutting up the avenues to the town, and reducing the inhabitants, by diſtreſs and famine, to a diſgraceful and ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion; but that cruel work may poſſibly be reſerved for a ſucceſſor, diſpoſed and inſtructed thereto. Daily ſupplies of proviſions are neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants of the town. The country diſguſted and jealous at the formidable operations now carrying on, ſurvey with horror a plan concerted——— whereby the inhabitants of the town of Boſton may be impriſoned and ſtarved at the will of a military commander. They kindly invite them to abandon the town, and earneſtly ſolicit them to ſhare the homely banquet of peace in the country. Should their refuſal involve them in miſeries hitherto unheard of and hardly conceived of, the country muſt ſtand acquitted, and will not hold their liberties ſo looſely as to ſacrifice them to the obſtinacy of their brethren in Boſton.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to order the powder from the magazine in Charleſtown, to forbid the delivery of the powder in the magazine of Boſton to the legal proprietors, to ſeize the cannon at Cambridge, and bring a formidable number from Caſtle-William, which are now placed at the entrance of the town of Boſton. And have likewiſe, in addition to the troops now here, been pleaſed to ſend for reinforcements to Quebec and other parts of the continent. Theſe things, Sir, together with the diſpoſition of the ſhips of war, we humbly think ſufficiently juſtify the proceedings for which your Excellency ſeems to be at a loſs to account.

Your Excellency has ſuggeſted that nature has made it eaſy to cut off the communication between town and country. Our only requeſt is, that the entrance into the town may remain as nature has formed it.

If ſecurity to his Majeſty's troops is the only deſign in the late manœuvre, we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that the moſt certain, and by far the moſt honourable method of making them ſecure and ſafe, will be to give the people of the province the ſtrongeſt proof that no deſign is forming againſt their liberties. And we again ſolicit your Excellency, with that earneſtneſs which becomes us on this important occaſion, to deſiſt from every thing which has a tendency to alarm them, and particularly from fortifying the entrance into the town of Boſton.

We rely on your Excellency's wiſdom and candour, that, in your propoſed repreſentation to our common

Sovereign, you will endeavour to redeem us from the diſtreſſes which we apprehend were occaſioned by the groſſeſt miſinformation, and that you will aſſure his Majeſty that no wiſh of independency, no adverſe ſentiments or deſigns towards his Majeſty or his troops now here, actuate his good ſubjects in this colony; but that their ſole intention is to preſerve pure and inviolate thoſe rights to which, as men and Engliſh Americans, they are juſtly entitled, and which have been guarrantied to them by his Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors."

A copy of the aforegoing was delivered to Mr. Secretary Flucker, by the Chairman, with a deſire that he would, as ſoon as was convenient, preſent it to the Governor, and requeſt his Excellency to appoint a time for receiving it in form. The Secretary informed the Chairman the enſuing day, that he had ſeen the Governor, and had given him the copy of the addreſs, but that he declined receiving it in form. The Chairman mentioned to him the importance of the buſineſs, declaring his belief that the troops were not in any danger; and that no perſon has, ſo far as he had been informed, taken any ſteps which indicated any hoſtile intention, until the ſeizing and carrying off the powder from the magazine in the county of Middleſex; and that if any ill conſequences ſhould ariſe, that ſhould affect the intereſt of Great-Britain, the moſt candid and judicious, both in Europe and America, would conſider the author of the ferment now raiſed in the minds of the people as accountable for whatever conſequences might follow from it. He therefore deſired the Secretary once more to make application to his Excellency, and to ſtate the affair to him in that ſerious manner which the caſe ſeemed to require. The Secretary accordingly made a ſecond application to the Governor; but received for anſwer,—that he had given all the ſatisfaction in his power, and he could not ſee that any farther argumentation upon the ſubject would be to any purpoſe.—Upon this the Committee were again convened, and it was unanimouſly reſolved, that they had executed the commiſſion entruſted to them by the county, to the utmoſt of their ability. And after voting the reply to his Excellency's anſwer ſhould be inſerted in the public papers as ſoon as poſſible, they adjourned without day. It is obſervable, that every vote paſſed by the Delegates of the county, and by the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, was unanimous.

A great number of hands are now employed in erecting barracks on the common, for the troops there encamped.

Laſt week the cannon at the batteries back of the Governor's iſland were removed by the General's order.

We have received from Worceſter the recantation of John Chandler, Eſq; and forty-two others of the proteſtors againſt the proceedings of that town, which gave ſuch juſt cauſe of offence to the public; as alſo the acknowledgement of ſix Juſtices of that county, for having aſperſed the people in an addreſs to General Gage. Want of room prevents their being inſerted in this paper.

N E W-Y O R K, September 26.

Yeſterday morning at 7 o'clock, died in this city, Major General JOHN BRADSTREET, well known for his diſtinguiſhed military ſervices in America, and eſpecially in the laſt reduction of Louiſbourg and Cadaracqui, in 1757. His remains are to be interred this afternoon, with the honour due to his elevated rank.

We hear from Johnſtown, of the 15th inſt. that a very large party of the moſt principal ſachems and warriors of the ſix nations, were arrived there, in order to conſult the Superintendant on matters of the greateſt importance to the peace of this country, and that Col. Johnſon (who has taken much pains on thoſe matters) was preparing to meet them in council. Several of Sir William Johnſon's moſt old and particular friends are in this party, who ſeem much pleaſed at ſeeing one of his family taking care of their affairs.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *September* 28.

In CONGRESS, *Thurſday*, September 22, 1774.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT the Congreſs requeſt the merchants and others, in the ſeveral Colonies, not to ſend to Great-Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already ſent, to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the Congreſs, on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the liberties of *America*, is made public. *An extract from the minutes*,

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 30,

" We are all in high expectation of the event of the late meaſures adopted reſpecting Boſton, which carry with them rather the harſh and rigid aſpect of power, than that of paternal affection, which wiſhes to reclaim while it chaſtiſes.—The Crown has for a long time paſt been gaining power, at the expence of the liberties of the people, by a gradual ſyſtem of corruption,—which the people themſelves have not virtue enough to counteract--But now the ſtrides towards deſpotiſm are enormous, I wiſh the Americans may be able to fall on ſome prudent and effectual meaſures in the preſent important criſis.—But I fear the greateſt difficulty will be in the want of an union and confidence among themſelves, in the different colonies, without which any expedients they may think proper to adopt will avail little."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to one in this City, dated July 20.

----" To ſum up the whole, however, of thoſe doctrines I can't give you in detail, I am of opinion that this nation is on the brink of ruin; that the ---- is a man of deſpotic principles; that he retains no ſervants about him but of the ſame caſt; that the Houſes of ----- and ------ are, as a majority, venal and wicked men, who would ſubmit to tyranny from above, for the ſake of gratifying the ſame oppreſſion on thoſe beneath them; that the Judges are tools of power, and the Biſhops contemptible creatures; and laſtly, that the bulk of the people (the Engliſh more particularly) are a race of wretches, undeſerving of liberty, without a grain of that Britiſh ſpirit that ſo diſtinguiſhed their anceſtors, but ſubmitting tamely and even willingly to every new encroachment of power; in ſhort, there is nothing can ſave us but ſome violent commotion; that, like an earthquake, may put matters on a new footing.

" As to America, I preſume I can add very little to your own feelings; ſuch oppreſſion muſt rouſe a Stoic; you are by this time in poſſeſſion of the infamous Popery bill, for the colony of Quebec; if this don't rouſe the moſt lethargic man among you, I ſhall be amazed; but ſhould even this doſe (ſtrong as it is) be found ineffectual, I make no doubt you will have ſomething the next ſeſſion that will bring the matter nearer home; think on this and prepare."———

Extract of a third Letter from London, July 23.

" I have been with Doctor FRANKLIN—I find the ſtorm againſt him has much abated; though I believe he has not in the leaſt remitted his attention to the intereſts of his much injured country; however, quiet in appearance, I am very anxious to hear, what reception the latter wanton ſtrokes of government here have met with in America, particularly that deteſtable Quebec Bill, which is ſo evidently intended as a bridle on the northern Colonies—That act is looked upon in the moſt unfavourable light here of any of them; as, for want of making proper diſtinctions, the violent proceedings of the Boſton mob are too generally deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the others, and have afforded the Miniſtry a pretence which I am perſuaded they much wiſhed for of introducing an armed force into America, and ſuch other meaſures as are undoubtedly aimed at eſtabliſhing the right of taxation in the legiſlation here, and if not firmly oppoſed, will certainly do it through America—of what importance then is the preſent conduct of America? If the people here are not made to feel our importance, all is over in that way—The late meaſures will be looked on as juſtified by their ſucceſs, and the venal crew, at preſent termed the Repreſentatives of Britain, will probably be again generally returned at the General Election next ſpring, to finiſh the remains of American liberty—Here, indeed, there is but little more than the form of it; where, by exorbitant taxes, the very means are afforded their rulers of rivetting their chains by giving the conſtitutional ſanction—I never felt a ſtronger attachment to our own cauſe than ſince my arrival here, and ardently wiſh that ſuch counſels may prevail, as without introducing anarchy, may preſerve our juſt rights.

I find here many who warmly intereſt themſelves in our favour, and entertain a hope that when luxury and corruption ſhall gain an entire conqueſt over virtue and liberty in this once happy kingdom, they or their deſcendants may find an aſylum in America, where the genius of liberty, ſhall reign triumphant. A few days ago I ſpent an hour or two very agreeably with GRANVILLE SHARP, Eſq; to whom I had been introduced. He appears to me to be of a very uncommon character, and exceedingly aſſiduous in the application of uncommon talents for the benefit of his fellow creatures—He tells me he has now in the preſs, an Examination into the Rights of the Colonies, which are ſo flagrantly infringed by the late acts of Parliament—he is warmly on our ſide, and as his pieces trace the arguments *ab origine*, by which he has anſwered all the arguments commonly adduced againſt us, I am in hopes it will have a good effect—he holds a place in the Ordinance, which this publication may probably coſt him, but he appears to prefer the diſcharge of duty to every other conſideration—One ſuch advocate, acting from principle, is preferable to the loudeſt brawler of the venal tribe—Sir Henry Banks is dead, and ſucceeded in the Aldermanſhip by———Haley, a New-England merchant, brother-in-law to Wilkes—It is propoſed to make him Repreſentative of London in Parliament, in the room of Trecothick, whoſe ſtate of health will not admit of his continuance in that ſtation.

Doctor FRANKLIN was obliging enough to call on me this afternoon: From what he communicated I find, that the intention of taxing ALL America is openly avowed by the Miniſtry—they have already begun by high duties on ſpirits in Canada, and have *ordered* a regiment to be raiſed there—determining, as the Doctor well expreſſed it, not only to rivet their chains, but make them pay for the iron to do it with."

We hear that the worſhipful JAMES READ, Eſquire, of Reading, having reſigned the office of *Surrogate*, &c. for the county of Berks, the worſhipful the Regiſter General has been pleaſed to confer that important office on COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

Newark, September 17, 1774.

This day was buried, in the 19*th year of his age, Mr.* JOHN EVANS, *ſon of* JOHN EVANS, *Eſq; his funeral was attended by Clergymen of different denominations, and a great number of reſpectable people. The body was depoſited in the Baptiſt Grave-yard at Welſh Tract, and a funeral oration made over it by the Rev. Morgan Edwards. The ſcene was truly mournful, by reaſon partly of the unaffected grief painted in the countenances of relations and acquaintance, and partly by the diſtreſs of the Parents, who loſt a ſon that had greatly endeared himſelf to their affections, by a dutiful and pretty behaviour, and that had raiſed high their expectations of his acting in life with propriety and honour, for which he ſtood qualified, by a good underſtanding, benign temper, and a liberal education.*

*** *The Members of the Society* for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the* 3*d of October next, at the Sixth Hour.*

Now in the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Centurion, W. Karlin, from Briſtol. Brig Dove, W. Allen, and Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London. Brig Marygold, R. Torrens, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Sally, E. Webb, Virginia. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Plymouth, N. E. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York. Sloop Britannia, J. Prat, New-Jerſey. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, from Rhode-Iſland.

OUTWARDS. *Brig King George, W. Campbell, and Brig Adventure, C. Hemory, for Jamaica. Sloop Sea Flower, J. Tatem, St. Euſtatia. Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Sloop Quaker, J. Rivers, New-York. Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clark, for Barbados.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, to Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Schooner Molly, B. Calley, and Schooner William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. E. Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, Liſbon. Sloop Succeſs, J. Tilden, Schooner Polly, D. Sturgis, and Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix. Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcome, Bermuda. Snow Goodwill, H. Richardſon, Liverpool. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Brig Nancy, T. Martin, and Schooner Hetty, T. Pitt, Jamaica. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, and Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Dominica. Sloop Happy Return, J. Bayley, New-London. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, Sloop Ranger, W. Wood, and Schooner Peggy, R. Baſden, St. Kitts. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Africa. Schooner Three Friends, D. Robins, Maryland.*

WILLIAM MILLER

Hath juſt imported in the brig Dove, Capt. Allen, the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, and Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and is now opening at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. He alſo daily expects a further ſupply by the firſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Hull and Glaſgow. §

Juſt imported, in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his Medicinal Store, at the *Riſing Sun*, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE and freſh Aſſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, of the firſt Quality. Alſo *Surgeon's Inſtruments*, and very neat *Shop Furniture*; which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms.

TO-MORROW, at One o' Clock preciſely,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store,

WILL begin the SALE of a large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are 20 Pieces of Superfine Cloths, with ſuitable Trimmings, and 100 Dozen of Worſted Hoſe. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 27, 1774. 1w.

A Quantity of excellent H E M P,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Philad. Sept. 26, 1774. ROBERT RITCHIE.

On Saturday next will be publiſhed, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, in Front-ſtreet,

The UNIVERSAL ALMANACK, for 1775.

THIS Almanack contains nothing but what is highly uſeful and entertaining-----The calculations of it are performed by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.

This inſtant is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

STEWART HERBERT, junior,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, in Queen-ſtreet, LANCASTER,

The Country-Man's, and the Lancaſter

A L M A N A C K S,

Being Prognoſticators for the Year 1775.

Containing ſundry things freſh coined, and red hot out of the mint.

Juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, Dove, Captain Allen, and Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by

HARMAN and LEWIS,

At the Corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are a neat Collection of fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine Broadcloths, Drab Cloths, Rattinets, and Shaloons.

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Arch-ſtreet,

HAS juſt imported, from London, a freſh and very neat Aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths, conſiſting of a pleaſing variety of choſen colours, with lining and trimmings ſuited thereto; amongſt which are a number of ſhades, ſuitable for womens cloaks, and a few pieces of double-milled drabs, for mens great coats, &c. &c. He purpoſes ſelling for a moderate profit, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to favour him with their cuſtom. 4w.

Juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, and the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

AN Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the SEASON.

Alſo a few Hogſheads of Weſt-India Rum and Sugar. ¶

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH juſt imported, in the Charming Molly, Captain Gill, from London, a neat Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet. 6w.

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet,

Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

A VERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well aſſorted for Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Store-keepers, that purchaſe in the wholeſale way.

Alſo a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.----Rowley's Britiſh Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiſer's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebuſade.---Hemet's Eſſence, and Powder of Pearl, ſo much eſteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Straſburgh Snuff, fine Wind-ſor ſhaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uſes, Fleſh Bruſhes of different ſizes, Elaſtic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the fineſt Colours, ſetts of Crayons, a variety of Froſts, and Bronzes; Engliſh Copal Varniſh, and Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Caſes, prepared Canvas, whole, half, and ¼ lengths, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of moſt kinds.

Beſt Florence Oil, in cheſts, common Oil, in barrels, Saltpetre, new Anniſeed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundred each; beſt refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c.

All the above, with every other article of Drugs, Medicines, and their Appurtenances, in preſent uſe and practice, will be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates, with large allowance to thoſe that take a quantity.

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and all Orders, Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

HUMPHRY BANGHAM, and JOHN KNIGHT,

HAT-MAKERS,

CARRY on that Buſineſs in all its Branches, two Doors below the Academy, in Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where thoſe that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Uſage.

N. B. They give a good Price for Fur Skins.

Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 27, 1774.

The CASE of a SILVER WATCH.

WAS LOST, *the* 25*th Inſtant, in this City, the Caſe of a Silver Watch, in which was a Piece of Cat-gut, with the Letters M. S. worked with a Needle. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive Five Shillings Reward for their Trouble.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A *TWO-STORY Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the South Side of Gray's-Alley, near Front-ſtreet; the Houſe is* 28 *Feet front and* 16 *Feet deep, and the Lot* 16 *Feet ſquare; the Houſe is inſured. For Terms, enquire of* JOSEPH DELAVAU, *in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.* ¶

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, in Warrington townſhip, York county, on the 28th of the Tenth-month, called October, a valuable PLANTATION, containing 270 acres, on a branch of Beaver Creek, joining the great road from York to Carliſle, and joining Robert Stephenſon's land, ſeveral good ſprings on ſaid place, a ſquare log houſe, a barn, about 60 acres cleared, 12 or 14 in good meadow, and near 50 more may be made, apple and peach orchard, and well timbered with a large quantity of poplar trees on the ſame. Where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

¶ JOSEPH STEERE.

Londongrove, Cheſter county, Sept. 27, 1774.

WHEREAS Mary *the Wife of* David Johnſon, *hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Store-keepers, and others, not to truſt her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.*

¶ DAVID JOHNSON.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

MARY and ELIZABETH,

NATHANIEL FALCONER,

MASTER,

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or the Maſter on board the Ship, at the Old-Ferry Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

To be LETT, within a few Miles of Philadelphia,

A CONVENIENT well-accommodated PLANTATION. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

HAVE just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of prime quality; amongst which are very fine Jesuits bark, salt-petre, camphire, juniper berries, Hill's balsam of honey, Greenhough's two tinctures for preserving the teeth and curing the tooth-ache and Dalby's carminative mixture; also gold leaf, Naples yellow, white vitriol, &c. &c.

Practitioners in town or country, store-keepers or others, who please to favour them with their orders, may depend on having medicines of the best qualities, and on reasonable terms.

N. B. They have lately received from London, a fresh parcel of the famous Keyser's PILLS, warranted genuine.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Ledlie, late of Easton, deceased, are desired to make payment to Andrew Heister, of the said place, or to John Vancampen, Esq; of Lower Smithfield, before the first day of December next, who are impowered to receive the same, otherwise their respective bonds, notes, and accounts, will be immediately after put in suit, by JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN MEASE, and CLEMENT BIDDLE, Administrators. *Sept.* 21, 1774.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and Company,

HAVE this day opened a *ready money warehouse*, in Market-street, the 4th door from the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia,----where they have for sale, wholesale and retail,---- Choice old Antigua rum, at 7s. 6d. per gallon; old Jamaica spirits, and West-India rum, by the hogshead, gallon or quart, warranted of prime quality; old Madeira wine, Lisbon ditto, brandy and geneva, by the pipe, quarter cask, gallon or quart; cordials; Florence wine, in flasks; nutmegs, and other spices; muscovado sugar, by the hogshead, barrel, hundred, or single pound; double and single refined loaf and lump ditto; Weston's snuff, by the dozen or single bottle; excellent bohea and hyson tea; coffee; pepper; allspice; rice; ginger; mustard and chocolate; dye-woods; with every other article common to the wet goods business.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and Co. having an opportunity of procuring every article in their business of the first quality, and at the lowest rates, their constant study will be, to merit the kind custom of their friends in town or country. Orders carefully attended to, and immediately executed.---Goods purchased, delivered to any part of the city.

N. B. A few crates of earthen ware to be sold very cheap.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior,

HATH for sale, as usual, at his warehouse, the third door from the London Coffee-house, adjoining the wet goods warehouse, a general assortment of European and India GOODS, suitable to the approaching season. ‖ 8 w.

JOHN GRIFFITH, alias Robert Roberts, brought to the subscriber's stable a dark brown HORSE, with a white snip and blaze, his near hind foot white, between 14 and 15 hands high, supposed to be about 9 years old; he appears to be a team horse. Whoever has lost such a one, is desired to apply as soon as possible, as the man is in goal on suspicion of stealing the aforesaid horse. ANTHONY FORTUNE, at the Fountain and Three Tuns, in Chestnut-street. §

N. B. A pair of genteel GELDINGS wanted for a carriage.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, that on Thursday last was opened, in Seventh-street, between Arch and Market-streets, a new LIVERY STABLE; where all gentlemen who choose to let their horses stand at livery, by the year or month, may depend on the best usage and attendance being given in every respect, and at the very lowest rates: Gentlemen travellers may likewise depend on accommodations for their horses and carriages for any space of time, on reasonable terms; and the public in general may be assured, that strict attendance shall be given to every thing that may tend to promote their convenience and accommodation, by the subscriber, who, as a new beginner, humbly takes this method to solicit, and hopes for their kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their very humble servant, WILLIAM SHEPARD.

N. B. Excellent pasturage a small distance from town. ¶

JAMES CLARK, Dyer,

From London, informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he now carries on business in Kensington, near this city; where cloths of all kinds are dyed scarlet, purple, green, blue, black, &c. calimancoes, damasks, camblets, durants, poplins, serges, shaloons, flannels, &c. dyed crimson, rose, pink, good madder red, yellow, orange, and all manner of cloth colours, such as wine, brown, cinnamon, silver-grey, drabs, &c. and all properly dressed. Linen, cotton cloths and yarns dyed moroon; holding cherry, London and Turkey-reds, high-brown, sea-green, &c. silks, velvets, and stocking patterns cleaned and dyed; the velvet-pile raised, silk stockings stoved, and the whole elegantly dressed. Bed and window curtains dyed, wool dyed and scribbled for mens clothes, and English blankets as well dressed as in the city of London. Cloths damaged at sea, or otherwise, and goods that have lost the press, both restored to their former lustre, and fitted for market. Also scarlet cloaks and calimancoe petticoats that are spotted or faded in the colour, are again dyed, refreshed, and made to look as well as new. Goods and work will be taken in by Mr. William Turnbull, merchant, in Second-street, Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, and Mr. Peter M'Kinley, taylor, both near the Drawbridge; likewise by Mr. Thomas Thompson, merchant, on Society-hill, Southwark, at the Crooket-billet, at the New-ferry, and at Mr. Charles M'Lane's, taylor, within a few doors of the City Vendue, where such as would be personally waited on, are requested to leave their commands.

N. B. Said James Clark, the undertaker, will be in town every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, to receive and deliver work, and assures the public, that all commissions, from either city or country, shall be satisfactorily executed, on reasonable terms, with fidelity and dispatch. ¶ 6 W.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, on the 4th day of May, two STEERS and two HEIFERS, one brown steer, 4 years old, with large horns, ear-marked but not known, the other a red one, about two years old, with some white on his shoulders and white in his face; the two heifers are red, but one has some white on her shoulders and in the face, both two years old. Whoever takes up said cattle, and brings them to the owner, shall have the sum of Thirty Shillings, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 15, 1774. ‖ 5 *W.* RICHARD KELLAM.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Rock-hill township, in Bucks county, in the night between the 22*d and* 23*d instant, a Dutch servant man, named* Andrew Ferncorn, *about* 23 *years of age, of a small stature, pockfretten; he has black hair, is a weaver by trade, he may also pretend to be a shoemaker; had on, and took with him, a coarse flaxen shirt, a good felt hat, a brown coat, with two rows of buttons, a brown waistcoat, with white lining, a red jacket without lining, leather breeches, and a pair of striped trowsers, blue ribbed stockings, and a pair of new shoes with brass buckles, Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* GEORGE PHILIP.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off. ¶

Lancaster, September 17, 1774.

Just published, and to be sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, in King-street, near the market,

A SPEECH, intended to have been spoken by the ingenious BISHOP of ST. ASAPH, on the BILL for ALTERING the CHARTER of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

This excellent piece hath so approved itself, that in three weeks it has gone through five editions, besides several in England, where it sold at One Shilling sterling.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 10th of October, on the premises,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, in Londonderry township, in Chester county, viz.

Lot 1. A plantation, containing about 190 acres, near one third of which is cleared; there is on it a good log house, barn, stable, spring house, orchard, &c. and about 6 or 7 acres of meadow before the door; now in the tenure of John Picken.

Lot 2. A plantation, containing about 110 acres, one half cleared, with much such improvements on it as above described; now in the tenure of James Pogue.

Lot 3. A plantation, containing about 180 acres, one half cleared, with such improvements on it as above described; now in the tenure of the Widow Crosby.

Lot 4. A plantation, containing about 190 acres, one half cleared, with a new log barn, very good orchard, and other improvements like those before described; in the tenure of Robert Grimes.

Lot 5. Two plantations, about 280 acres, one half cleared, and improvements on each much the same as those above described; in the tenure of William Chaffin and David Breckenrig.

Lot 6. A plantation, containing about 380 acres, near one half cleared, with a good two-story log house, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and other improvements like those above described; in the tenure of James Gibson.

The above described tracts of land being one of the most healthy situations in Pennsylvania, on the great road to Lancaster, about 16 miles from Newport, and in a neighbourhood where the produce of grain will always fetch the Philadelphia market price, at mills or malt-houses, within a mile of their barn, a school on the said tract, and places of worship very contiguous; besides being capable of great improvement, especially in a great deal of fine meadow, which may be made on each place with very little expence, renders it quite needless to say any thing in their commendation. The whole premises may be viewed till the time of sale, which will begin the above named day, at one o' clock, at the first described plantation, when they will be peremptorily sold. Attendance will be given by

CHARLES ALLEN.

N. B. There is no lease on any of these plantations.---If the weather should be bad on the day appointed, the sale will be put off till the first fair day, or if more agreeable to the gentlemen attending, will be carried on at the nearest tavern, called the Cross Keys or Half-way House, about a mile and a half from the premises.---Considerable time will be given for payment of most part of the money.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 24th of August last, signed *Daniel Ellis*, and dated from Burlington, mentioning his having a warranty deed, from William Knight, and Ann, his wife, signed by me their Attorney, for the seventh part of a propriety, in West New-Jersey, being 3571 acres of rights. This is to inform the public, that I was inadvertently drawn in, through the persuasion of most of the then sitting Council of Proprietors, to let Daniel Ellis have those rights for 100l. I not knowing the value, or the nature of, or what a warranty deed meant.---The power of attorney, under which I then acted, was not properly acknowledged, of which I was entirely ignorant, but have since been advised, that, for want of such acknowledgment, nothing passes for the buyers, but an estate during the life of William Knight, an infirm old man. Having been thus informed, and understanding that there has been a number of conveyances made and thus divided by Danniel Ellis, viz.

To Thomas Rodman,	408	acres.
John Munrow,	408	
William Hewlings,	408	
John Hinchman,	408	
Samuel Clement,	408	
Thomas Hewlings,	408	
	2448	
Due to Daniel Ellis,	409	acres and 1-7th.
	2857	

To Thomas Rodman 88¼ acres, surveyed.
Daniel Ellis to John Little 100, returned to him and surveyed 12¼
Daniel Ellis to Charles Read 300, returned to him 288 surveyed.
Evi Smith and Jordan Willets 200, ditto.
Japhet Leeds 8 acres and 1-5th, ditto.

Copied from the original warrants, lodged in a file in the Surveyor-General's Office, at Burlington, and compared by
ROBERT SMITH, *jun. Surveyor-General.*

To Thomas Rodman,	102	acres.
John Munrow,	102	
William Hewlings,	102	
Samuel Clement,	102	
Thomas Hewlings,	102	
John Hinchman,	102	
	612	
Due to Daniel Ellis,	102	acres and 2-7ths.
	714	acres and 2-7ths.
Daniel Ellis,	88¼	acres, surveyed.
John Churnard,	25 1 26	ditto.
Ditto, - - -	25 3 8	ditto.

Copied from the original warrant, lodged in a file in the Surveyor-General's Office, at Burlington, and compared by
ROBERT SMITH, *jun. Surveyor-General.*

I have been advised to lay this short state of the matter before the public, and likewise to observe, that I tendered to Daniel Ellis (for his resigning me up the deed) in presence of the above-mentioned Council, the sum of 115l. 4s. on the table; his refusal has enforced me in my own vindication, and for the benefit of my poor friends in Ireland, and as well for those who may hereafter incline to purchase, to insert this advertisement.

JAMES DERKINDEREN.

N. B. I offered to make them a good title for 200l. more, rather than dispute with them. I got the heir at law, Ann Knight, or Davis, separately and apart from her husband, examined, before the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the 26th of July, 1773, under the City and Notary's seals. Also the husband sworn, that he was not worth 5l. sterling, with the Notary's seal thereto.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Springfield township, Chester county, 12 miles from Philadelphia and 4 from Chester, containing 160 acres, 10 whereof are good meadow, and as much more may be made; there is on said place a good stone dwelling-house, with a good well of water before the door, likewise a large frame barn and stables, with several other out-houses, also two orchards, one of which beareth, the other is young and the chief part grafted with house-apples and pippins; said place is well watered, and about 60 acres of it well wooded; there is on said place a large log spring-house, with a log dairy-house about 15 yards off it, and as it is so handy to market, must render it the more valuable. For further particulars, enquire of JESSE WILKINSON, and JOSIAH WILKINSON, one living on, the other near the premises. ¶

TAKEN up adrift, on the 15*th instant, near the Mouth of Mantua Creek, a ship's LONG-BOAT, almost new, her wale painted black, but almost worn off; she had a number of rotten lines in her. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to* WILLIAM OTWELL, *Flatman, living at Mantua-Creek Bridge, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey.* ¶

Cantwell's-Bridge, New-Castle County, Sept. 18, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscribers, on the night of the 14*th instant, a heavy made brown HORSE, upwards of* 15 *hands high, about* 8 *years old, a short switch tail, paces and trots, has been accustomed to the waggon, and is marked with the collar, is sunk in the withers, proceeding from the fistula, and has several scars about his shoulders, occasioned by his being roweled for that disorder, shod all round, with new heavy shoes, no brand, or other marks remembered; the same night was taken out of an adjacent stable, a good saddle, with a striped flannel saddle-cloth, and bridle. Whoever takes up said horse (if strayed) and brings him home, or gives information where he may be had, shall have Twenty Shillings reward (but if stolen) for the horse only Three Pounds, and for horse and thief, the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by* DICKSON *and* MILLAN.

N. B. If strayed, and taken up out of this neighbourhood, the reward will be advanced accordingly. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Maryland, an indented Irish servant man, named Richard O'Donovan, 22 *years old,* 5 *feet* 11 *inches high, of a sandy complexion, red beard, and light brown hair, which he wears tied in a club, he is freckled; he came in the brig Mermaid, Richard Briscoe, master, from Limerick, Sept.* 19, 1772. *Had on, and took with him, an old lightish coloured coat, mended on the breast, with large metal buttons, and lined with lincey, two tow shirts, tow trowsers, tow drawers, thick Indian dressed leather breeches, made very long, an old felt hat, scolloped in the brim, coarse mixed yarn stockings, black and white wool, coarse shoes, tied, besides several books, some of them Latin, and one Dutch grammar; it is likely he may pass for a schoolmaster, having some Latin, and a middling share of arithmetic, and can do something at the taylor's trade, and at the slight of hand. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by*

July 5, 1774. ‖ *W. YATES.*

Salford Forge, September 5, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Salford Forge, Philadelphia county, an Irish servant lad, named Michael Murray, *about* 5 *feet* 2 *inches high, dark complexion, black hair, too short to tie, walks remarkably stiff, is a well set fellow, and about* 19 *years of age, came over from Waterford last spring with Captain Button, and talks much on the Irish dialect; had on a grey cloth upper jacket, red Turkey striped under ditto, with the stripes across, ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, new shoes, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* ROBERT COLEMAN. ¶

RUN away, on the 26*th of August last, from the subscriber, living in Cæcil county, in the province of Maryland, near Elk Forge, an indented servant man, named* James Munks, *by trade a Collier, about* 5 *feet* 2 *inches high, has short black hair, about* 25 *years of age, is very much given to liquor; had on, and took with him, a cloth coloured jacket, without sleeves, with a metal button to each corner of the flap, a red flannel ditto,* 2 *shirts, one of tow the other ozenbrigs, and two pair of trowsers, one ticklenburgh, pretty much patched, the other ozenbrigs, old shoes, tied with strings, and an old felt hat, without lining. It is likely that he may pass for an ostler, and may possibly give a tolerable good description of the country to New-York, having inlisted into a regiment which laid there in* 1771, *from which he got his discharge for being under-size. Whoever apprehends the said runaway, and secures him in any goal, shall have the reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by* ROBERT MILLS. ¶

WAS stolen, in the night of the 15*th of September instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West Whiteland township, Chester county, a black MARE, between* 13 *and* 14 *years old, has a small snip near her mouth, and a remarkable full eye, on the ball of her near eye there are lumps of whitish flesh, has a short dock, and her foretop thin and short; she is a natural pacer, and goes remarkably wide and stiffish with her hind legs when rode fast. Any person securing the thief and mare, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner gets his mare again, shall have a reward of* Three Pounds, *but for the mare only* Twenty Shillings, *paid by* SAMUEL BOND. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON Sunday, the 18*th of September, absconded from his service, at Franklin Park, near Burlington, a NEGROE slave, the property of the subscriber, by name Frank, was purchased of a certain John Dawan, Haccansack township, Bergen county, New-Jersey. Whoever secures the said Negroe in any of his Majesty's goals in America, shall be entitled to the above reward. He is a likely fellow, about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, bushy hair, and of the Indian cast; has had several masters, and never staid long in one place, when abroad imposes himself on the public for a free man. At the time of his elopement he stole a horse from out of the pasture, turned him adrift near Bordentown, which is since come home, and is supposed to have stolen another near the place where he turned mine off, the property of one Mr. Quickley, near Bordentown, an iron grey mare, about* 14 *hands high, natural pacer, a star in her forehead, neither brand or ear-mark, quite sound, one of her hoofs a little twisted.--- It is not known what he went off in, but took a bundle with him, which is supposed to contain the following articles, viz.* 3 *or* 4 *shirts,* 3 *or* 4 *pair of linen trowsers, a pair of red ditto, a brown cloth jacket, a striped linen ditto,* 2 *or* 3 *pair of worsted stockings, a pair of good shoes, and a good hat.* BALDWIN WAKE. ¶

Philadelphia, September 13, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-house, on Fourth-day, the 28th instant, at six o' clock in the evening,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, late of Samuel Neave, deceased, including all the back buildings, green-house, coach-house, stable and garden, situate at the corner of Second and Spruce-streets, being 50 feet front on Second-street, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-street, 40 feet whereof at the west end widens to the breadth of 80 feet; the whole is enclosed with brick walls. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, and JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

N. B. One third of the purchase-money to be paid down; one third in 6 months, the other third in one year, with interest.

On the day following, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at the above dwelling-house, will begin the sale of the houshold goods and kitchen furniture.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture, in the Northern Liberties, near Bush Hill, in the night of the 13th instant, a dark bay HORSE, branded on one of his shoulders A. P. in one piece, one hind foot white, shod all round, a bushy mane and tail, 14½ hands high, about 9 years old, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to me in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and for the horse and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, Five Pounds, paid by

September 20, 1774. ‖ PETER DEHAVEN.

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